

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, as we conclude another football season, I say:

Move over, San Francisco. Step aside, San Diego Chargers.

The real football champion is not from California, but from Michigan—and more specifically, from Albion, MI.

Last month, Albion College captured the division III national championship by defeating Washington and Jefferson of Pennsylvania 38 to 15.

With a tradition of excellence in both academics and athletics, Albion's reputation is known throughout the Midwest. And the men who make up the Briton football team are scholar-athletes in the truest sense of the word.

So, let me take my hat off to Coach Schmidt and the Albion Britons for capping a perfect 13 and 0 season with a national championship.

On behalf of this Congress, congratulations Albion.

I enclose a report of the game as covered in the Pleiad:

Washington and Jefferson was the 2-1 favorite to win the Amos Alonzo Stagg Bowl. In the end, the margin of victory was more than 2-1. Only it was Albion College that became the National Collegiate Athletic Association Division III National Champions.

So much for expert opinions. The Britons' 38-15 victory over the Presidents was the most lopsided Stagg Bowl since 1886.

The victory boosted Albion's record to 13-0, clinching a perfect season. The Britons are one of four NCAA football squads in the nation with a perfect record. W&J finished its season with an 11-2 record.

Despite the clearcut victory, Saturday's game in Salem, Va., was marred by a slow start and racial taunts directed at Jeffrey Robinson, Mount Clemens senior and running back.

First, the Britons lost the coin toss and had to receive in the first half. Despite a 40-yard kickoff return by Todd Morris, Highland senior and fullback, Albion was unable to capitalize on its first two drives of the game. With 4:30 left in the first quarter, W&J's Vince Botti scored the game's first touchdown.

With 35 seconds left in the first quarter, however, Robinson broke a tackle and found a hole. He ran for 70 yards, scoring the Britons' first touchdown 12 seconds later.

Seventy-four seconds after that first touchdown, the Britons scored again when Jared Wood, Frankenmuth junior and outside linebacker, intercepted a pass and ran it back 29 yards for another touchdown—the first of two in the second quarter.

Scott Castele, Vermontville senior and tight end, forced the Presidents to fumble on the ensuing kickoff. David Lefere, Jackson sophomore and free safety, then recovered the ball, leading to a 28-yard field goal by kicker Michael Zacha, Okemos sophomore.

The defense dominated, with big hits by Dennis Wacławski, Ada junior and defensive tackle; Robert Taylor, Grosse Ile senior and defensive end; and an interception by Timothy Schafer, Holt junior and cornerback.

With 1:08 left in the half, Robinson scored again, putting the Britons ahead 24-7 at the half.

The third quarter was dominated by the Briton defense, especially by James Davis, Grosse Ile senior and outside linebacker. Davis had a hand in two sacks in the quarter, both on W&J third downs.

Albion added to its score yet again with 50 seconds left in the quarter, courtesy of a 2-

yard reception by Christopher Barnett, Flint sophomore and wide receiver.

The fourth quarter belonged to Raymond Henke, Warren sophomore and cornerback, who batted down three W&J passes.

With 11:18 remaining, W&J running back Jake Williams crossed the goal line for a 12-yard touchdown run. W&J chose to go for the two-point conversion, and quarterback Jason Baer connected with Botti, bringing the score to 31-15.

With 57 seconds left to play, Robinson scored his third touchdown of the game—a 29-yard run. With the successful extra point kick by Zacha, the Britons clinched the national championship by a score of 38-15.

Albion's score was not the only impressive number of the game. Robinson rushed for 166 yards and three touchdowns. The team combined to rush for 254 yards, shutting down the Presidents' first-ranked defense against the run, which only allowed an average of 35.8 rushing yards per game.

Prior to Saturday's game, W&J had not given up more than 24 points since a 47-28 loss to Ithaca (N.Y.) in 1992.

The Britons accomplished all this despite the steady rain that persisted throughout the game, making the 45-degree temperature seem even colder and making the field even muddier.

□ 1520

With a tradition of excellence in both academics and athletics, Albion's reputation is known throughout the Midwest. The men who make up the Briton football team are scholar athletes in the truest tradition of the word, so let me take my hat off to Coach Smith and to the Albion Britons for capturing a perfect 13-1-0 loss season with the conclusion of the national championship. On behalf of this Congress, congratulations, Albion.

THE MARION MALLEY WALSH DRUNK DRIVING ACT OF 1995

(Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a piece of legislation that is of particular importance to me: the Marion Malley Walsh Drunk Driving Act of 1995.

Marion Malley Walsh was a professional artist—a commercial fashion illustrator and successful pastel portrait painter—a mother and grandmother, who lived in Longmeadow, MA. On June 23, 1993, while driving with her sister Loretta to a family reunion on Lake George, Marion was killed by a drunk driver who was fleeing the scene of a hit-and-run accident.

Mr. Speaker, drunk driving is a problem that plagues our Nation. In 1992, 17,699 innocent people were killed in this country by drunk drivers. That's an average of one alcohol-related fatality every 30 minutes. Drunk driving crashes cost the U.S. health care system approximately \$6 billion in 1993, and American businesses and workers approximately \$25 billion in lost wages.

The Marion Malley Walsh Drunk Driving Act follows the lead that was set in Massachusetts and in a few other

States—setting a zero-tolerance level for drivers under the age of 21, and lowering the legal alcohol limit to .08 percent.

States that do not comply with the Marion Malley Walsh Drunk Driving Act will still receive Federal highway moneys—only some of these funds will be earmarked for specific programs related to drunk driving.

Most importantly, however, the Marion Malley Walsh Drunk Driving Act doesn't cost the tax payers an additional dime—it can be done within our current system.

Mr. Speaker, in the memory of Marion Malley Walsh, and for her family and all the other families that grieve the loss of a loved one caused by a drunk driver, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

SUPERBOWL ELATION MIXED WITH DETERMINATION TO BALANCE AMERICA'S BUDGET

(Mrs. SEASTRAND asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SEASTRAND. Mr. Speaker, this weekend I watched with joy as the San Francisco 49ers and the San Diego Chargers won their respective conference titles, and are destined for the Superbowl, but I must say that my happiness with an all-California Superbowl was overcome with amazement when I flipped the channel and saw Labor Secretary Reich say this last Sunday, and I quote, "The President is against simply balancing the budget."

Mr. Speaker, the American people demand that we cut spending and balance the budget. As a Member of this great body, that is exactly what I intend to do. I stand here today with renewed conviction in support of the balanced budget amendment. That includes a three-fifths majority to raise taxes.

There may be those who believe we can simply keep spending the American people's money. There may even be those who think that States and local governments should foot the bill through unfunded mandates.

I am not among those people. We just cannot continue to spend the money we do not have, and a tax limitation balanced budget amendment is a commitment to the American people who demand that the Federal Government get its financial house in order.

URGING SUPPORT FOR HOUSE RESOLUTION 28, A BIPARTISAN BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

(Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the only bipartisan, bicameral balanced budget amendment. I speak of House Resolution 28 which I

am cosponsoring because I believe we cannot wait any longer to address this country's budget deficit. It was in March of last year, when I was simply a candidate for Congress, that this House last voted on a balanced budget amendment. The amendment failed then, but the deficit has not stopped growing. In fact, the national debt has increased by more than \$160 billion since last March. Gross interest payments alone are costing us \$315 million per day. Until we bring this problem under control these interest payments will continue to skyrocket, devouring larger and larger portions of the budget. This process has a devastating regressive effect on the rest of the budget because it severely hampers our ability to fund important discretionary programs.

Our interest payments this year alone will be 8 times higher than expenditures on education and 50 times higher than expenditures on job training. We cannot exacerbate this situation any further or we will completely cripple countless generations to come. For this reason, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the bipartisan balanced budget amendment, House Resolution 28.

DEFERRING SPECIAL ORDER ON WHITEWATER

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, tonight I was going to take a 1-hour special order to talk about Whitewater, the Arkansas Development Financial Authority, and possible involvement by Members of the White House in these endeavors.

However, because of the parliamentary debate that has taken place on the floor today, and because I want to make sure I comply with parliamentary procedures, I have decided to defer my special order until next Wednesday, at which time I will go into that, and make sure we comply with our great Parliamentarian's rulings.

URGING SUPPORT FOR THE STENHOLM-SCHAEFER CONSENSUS BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

(Ms. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, next week this House will take up several proposals to amend our Constitution to require a balanced Federal budget. I urge my colleagues to support the bipartisan consensus version of this amendment that will be offered by my colleagues, the gentleman from Texas, CHARLIE STENHOLM, and the gentleman from Colorado, DAN SCHAEFER.

This measure has several important features not found in competing proposals. It requires a balance of actual

outlays against actual receipts. It would not include securities held by the Social Security trust fund when the fund is running a surplus. It requires the President to submit a complete budget plan that is in balance. It includes a thoughtful exemption requiring that the United States be engaged in military conflict before Congress could vote to waive its requirements.

Under current policies, according to the analytical prospectus volume of the budget of the United States, future generations are projected to face a lifetime net tax rate of 82 percent in order to pay the bills that we are leaving them. For these reasons, I urge my colleagues to support the Stenholm-Schaefer balanced budget amendment, as I am doing.

PASS UNFUNDED MANDATES LEGISLATION

(Mr. EVERETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. EVERETT. Mr. Speaker, a headline in today's Washington Post reads "Unfunded Mandates Top Cities' List of Problems." It cites a study by the National League of Cities that finds unfunded mandates is the issue local governments find most vexing.

It's time for Congress to put an end to this practice of trying to balance our books on the backs of State and local governments. If the Federal Government cannot pay for it, we will not force the costs on the States.

□ 1050

That is what our unfunded mandate legislation will accomplish. Republicans want to change the culture of Washington through unfunded mandates legislation and a balanced budget amendment.

We want a Government that works for the people, not against the people.

I urge my colleagues to supported unfunded mandates legislation. The time has come to change the culture of Washington.

The article to which I referred is as follows:

UNFUNDED MANDATES TOP CITIES' LIST OF PROBLEMS—OFFICIALS SURVEYED ALSO CITE CRIME, VIOLENCE

(By John M. Goshko)

Halting increases in crime and violence, curbing costly federal requirements and creating more jobs are the biggest problems facing American towns and cities, according to the National League of Cities' annual survey of the issues preoccupying municipal officials.

The NLC, a bipartisan organization that represents state municipal leagues with a combined membership of 16,000 cities, based its findings on responses from 382 elected officials drawn from cities of 10,000 people or more. The findings of the survey, conducted before the November elections, closely paralleled many of the concerns that dominated campaigns and led to Republican control of Congress.

The survey found that unfunded mandates—laws or regulations imposed on cities without funding from federal or state governments—is the issue local governments find most vexing. The adverse impact of these mandates on cities with shrinking municipal financial resources was cited by 74.2 percent of respondents as a steadily worsening situation that Congress must address urgently.

Also of great concern to municipal officials is a panoply of public safety issues: youth crime (63.4 percent), school violence (52 percent), gangs (51.3 percent), drugs (48.4 percent) and violent crime (40.8 percent).

In proposing ways to deal with crime, respondents broke sharply with the tough measures proposed by House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) in his "Contract With America." In accordance with GOP campaign promises, Congress is preparing to consider substantial revision of the omnibus crime bill, passed under President Clinton's sponsorship last summer, to divert funds from crime-prevention programs to prison construction.

The NLC survey asked respondents to measure the potential effectiveness of 20 different approaches to reducing crime. They expressed the least confidence in get-tough ideas such as more death penalties (8.1 percent), more prisons (8.4 percent), elimination of parole (9.9 percent) and stricter gun control (11.8 percent).

By contrast, 63.6 percent of respondents declared themselves in favor of strengthening family stability as the most effective deterrent to crime. They also gave high marks to job creation, after-school and recreational programs and early-childhood education such as Head Start as approaches to fighting crime.

"Municipal officials believe that last year's crime bill struck the right balance," said Donald J. Borut, NLC executive director. "There is serious concern about the current efforts at revision under consideration in Congress. Last summer's bill has been in effect barely four months, and we believe it should be given a chance before attempts are made to tamper with it."

Both Borut and Carolyn Long Banks, NLC president and an Atlanta city council member, stressed that the greatest concern in city governments is unfunded mandates. They praised Sen. Dirk Kempthorne (R-Idaho) for taking the lead on legislation that would curb Washington's power to impose mandates without funding them.

Banks noted that unfunded mandates take up almost 15 percent of Atlanta's annual budget. She added that her city is being fined \$9,000 a day for failing to comply with a federal law requiring construction of a system to handle storm and water runoff. It hasn't been done, she said, because the city doesn't have the money to meet federal specifications and because many residents don't want the requisite construction in their neighborhoods.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GILLMOR] is recognized for 5 minutes.